

SPECIAL
AFTERNOON
EDITION.

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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October 16 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 82
Humidity 79 76

October 16 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 80
Humidity 79 77

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 29.88

3047 日九初月九年卯乙

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1915.

日拜禮 號七十月十英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

ROUMANIA DECIDES TO MAINTAIN STRICT NEUTRALITY.

THE RUSSIAN AND ITALIAN MINISTERS PREPARING TO LEAVE GREECE.

King Ferdinand has received a Greek Envoy bearing
an Autograph Letter from King Constantine.

"IF THE ALLIES ARRIVE PROMPTLY THE AUSTRO-
GERMANS WILL FIND A GRAVE IN SERBIA."

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE DARDANELLES. THE OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST.

October 15, 7.40 p.m.
The casualties in the Dardanelles are officially given as: 93,899
including 4,200 officers. There were 18,957 killed and 68,852
wounded and 9,090 missing. The Australian and New Zealand
Forces lost 1,291 officers and 27,920 men.

"THE ORDER OF THE IRON CRESENT." AWARDED TO GERMANS FOR "SPECIAL SERVICE."

October 15, 7.40 p.m.
According to the *Cologne Gazette* the Order of the Iron Crescent
has been awarded to a number of Germans for special services with
the Turkish Army.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

KING CONSTANTINE SENDS LETTER TO KING FERDINAND.

October 15, 7.40 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that according to a
Buda Pesth telegram King Ferdinand has received a Greek envoy
bearing an autograph letter from King Constantine. The sub-
sequent audience was a lengthy one.

KING FERDINAND AGAIN SNUBBED.

October 15, 7.40 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent in Paris the Duc d'Orleans
has sent a letter to King Ferdinand, desiring the latter to take back
his Bulgarian Orders.

SERBIAN MAGNIFICENT RESISTANCE.

October 15, 1.00 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent in Paris, latest reports from
Nish show that the Serbians are in an epoch-making death-grapple
with the invaders, offering a magnificent resistance. The Austro-
Germans have already lost twenty thousand killed, and forty thousand
wounded, on the Obrenovatz-Belgrade-Semendria-Gradište front.
The Germans have sent a radiograph message to the German
Legation at Sofia, to the effect that their losses are terrible, and that
the Serbian resistance is exceeding all expectations. The message
urges that Bulgaria must begin her attack on the Serbians without
delay.

Despite the enemy's most violent attacks and the superiority of
his heavy artillery the Serbians still hold their positions along the
Drina, the Sava and the Danube, dominating the Germans at
Semendria and Belgrade. The enemy has only been able to advance
ten miles along the Morava plain, attacking the hills, which separate
the Morva and Mlava valleys, in great force. The objective appears
to be the capture of some large copper works near Zajehar, and to
effect a junction with the Bulgarians in the Timok valley.

Owing to large German re-inforcements, estimated at 80,000,
the Serbian right wing is being pressed, and it is feared that the
army there, which is gallantly holding the Pojarevatz front, may be
cut in two, the right wing being thrown on to the Roumanian
frontier; therefore the arrival of the Franco-British troops is an-
ticipated. The Serbians are convinced that if the Allies arrive
promptly, in sufficient numbers, the Austro-Germans will find a
grave in Serbia.

ROUMANIA DECIDES TO REMAIN NEUTRAL.

October 16, 12.05 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, on the proposal
of the Roumanian Premier, M. Brătianu, the Cabinet has decided to
maintain strict neutrality. All military measures necessitated by
the situation, will be taken on all frontiers.

RUSSIAN AND ITALIAN MINISTERS TO LEAVE GREECE.

October 16, 3.20 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam the *Cologne
Gazette* representative at Athens states that the Russian and Italian
Ministers are preparing to leave Greece. Their families will prob-
ably leave to-day by ship for Italy.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

ALLIES BLOCKADE BULGARIAN COAST.

October 16, 7.40 p.m.
It is officially announced that the Vice Admiral commanding
the Eastern Mediterranean Squadron of the Allied fleets has declared
a blockade of the Bulgarian coast from the Aegean Sea, commencing
from 8 o'clock in the morning of October 16.
Forty-eight hours' grace will be granted for the departure of
neutral vessels from the blockaded area.

MONTENEGRINS REPULSE THE AUSTRIANS.

October 16, 7.05 p.m.
Reuter correspondent at Cettinje says that an Austrian offe-
sive began yesterday in Montenegro and along the whole of the
Montenegrin front.
The Austrians tried in three places to cross the river Drina, to
attack the Montenegrins operating in Bosnia. The Austrians
everywhere were repulsed with considerable loss.

THE EXECUTION OF MISS CAVELL CAUSES A THRILL OF HORROR.

October 16, 12.05 p.m.
A thrill of horror has passed over Britain at the execution of
Miss Cavell, who was one of the head nurses in Brussels. The execu-
tion on such a charge is regarded as atrocious.

FOR VALOUR.

October 16, 7.00 a.m.
The Victoria Cross has been awarded to Private L. Keyser of
the 1st Australians for most conspicuous bravery and devotion
to duty, at Lone Pine on August 7. He was in a trench which
was being heavily bombed by the enemy, when he picked up to
live bombs and threw them back at the enemy. He continued
throwing bombs, though wounded, thus saving the portion of the
trench which it was most important to hold. The next day Private
Keyser bombed the enemy out of a position; he was again wounded,
but declined to go to hospital. He threw bombs for another Com-
pany until the situation was relieved.

Second-Lieut. B. H. Geary, 4th Surrey for conspicuous bravery
and determination at Hill 60, at Ypres, on April 20. He held the left
of the crater with a platoon and some Bedford's. The German artillery
broke down the defences and the infantry made bomb attacks all night
long, till the crater was filled with dead and wounded; but every
attack was repulsed, mainly through the splendid gallantry of Lieut.
Geary, who sometimes used his rifle with great effect and sometimes
threw grenades, exposing himself, regardless of danger. He used
the quieter intervals for organising his ammunition supply, etc. He
was severely wounded at daylight.

SIR EDWARD CARSON.

A CURIOUS REPORT.

October 16, 12.40 p.m.
The *Daily News* learns that Sir Edward Carson has resigned,
but that the Government hopes that he will withdraw his resig-
nation, hence it has made no official announcement. The reason for his
resignation is unknown.

ANGLO FRENCH LOAN.

CONTRACT SIGNED.

October 16, 12.40 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in New York states that the Anglo-
French loan contract has been signed.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

TWO GERMAN DESTROYERS SUNK.

October 15, 3.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Copenhagen states that there has
been a great fight off the Danish island, Moen, near Klintholm har-
bour, in the open Baltic, between a British submarine and a German
cruiser and three torpedo boats. The inhabitants, at about 7.30 on
Wednesday morning, heard a terrific cannonade, and saw German
warships incessantly circling round a submarine, firing and trying
to avoid the submarine's attacks. Suddenly there was a deafening
explosion and a German torpedo boat was sunk, hit by a torpedo.
The other German vessels fled southward. The submarine now
emerged and remained on the spot for some time before it dis-
appeared. A sharp look-out was kept from the Danish coast, all day
long, for survivors, but none appeared. Two German warships ar-
rived on the scene in the evening, played their searchlights in
vain for an hour, and then left.

Reuter's correspondent in Copenhagen reports that a British
submarine has performed a magnificent feat, sinking two German
destroyers in the Baltic, and twice compelling the German squadrons
to flee.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

SEVERE TRENCH FIGHTING IN THE VOSGES.

October 15, 5.25 p.m.
A Paris communique states:—A violent reciprocal bombardment
is taking place in Alsace, especially in front of Loos and north-east-
ward of Souchez. There is an intense cannonade at Lihons, also
between the Oise and the Aisne. French batteries in Champagne
energetically replied to a concentration of the enemy's artillery. A
French curtain of fire in Lorraine stopped a violent German bomb-
ardment. There is fierce trench fighting in the Vosges.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S REPORT.

October 16, 1.20 a.m.
Field Marshal Sir John French, in a despatch, says that south
of the La Bassée Canal we further improved our position. In the
"Hohezenzollern" redoubt we held all the ground gained on the 13th inst.

MORE GERMAN TRENCHES WRECKED.

October 16, 2.10 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Paris states that a great German attack
on a three-mile front in the Vosges is a feature of to-night's com-
munique, which says: The assault was preceded by violent gusts of
shells of all calibres, great bombs, and jets of burning petrol, but
the enemy was repulsed almost everywhere and only succeeded in
re-occupying trenches on the very summit of Hartmannswillerkopf.
French artillery fire wrecked German trenches and demolished two
blockhouses at Viola. A violent artillery duel continued most of
the day in front of Loos and in the Givenchy Wood. The enemy in
Champagne succeeded, east of Auberville, in regaining a footing in
part of his old trenches. The French in Lorraine re-captured a
section of the trenches held by the enemy since the 9th inst.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

SERBIA DECLARES WAR ON BULGARIA.

October 15, 8.10 p.m.
Serbia has declared war on Bulgaria in consequence of Bulgaria's
invading Serbia.

GREAT BRITAIN AND BULGARIA.

October 16, 12.20 a.m.
Great Britain has declared that a state of war exists with Bulgaria.

THE RUSSIANS.

FRUITLESS ENEMY ATTACKS.

October 15, 6.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Petrograd states that the Russians
sharply countered the enemy's offensive in the Strypa region, by
delivering a flank attack on the advancing columns west of Tarnopol,
and driving them back, towards the river, with heavy losses.
The village of Horvorka, the scene of a recent Russian victory,
was again the centre of hot fighting. The enemy, after three
fruitless attacks during the day, charged with the
bayonet on the night of the 13th inst., but a strong counter-attack
drove him back in disorder to his trenches. At another point in the
same region the Russians showed the enemy to approach to close
quarters, then charged and threw him back to the Strypa river. The
Russians farther north stormed a village in the lake region, and threw
the enemy across the Pripiet. The general situation in the Dvinsk
region is unchanged, but the cannonading here is most severe.

RUSSIANS DRIVE A WEDGE BETWEEN GERMAN ARMIES.

October 15, 8.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Petrograd states that the Tsar, after
a short stay at Tsarskoe Selo, has returned to the Front with the
Tsarevitch. There has been a Russian success at Tarnopol, menacing
the roads towards Lemberg. They drove a wedge between General
Bothmer's and General Pfanner's armies, while the necessity of re-
inforcing General von Hindenburg at Dvinsk has diverted three divi-
sions intended for Serbia. Experts believe that General von Hinden-
burg is preparing to strike again heavily, so as to compensate for the
German checks in the south.

GERMANS EXECUTE AN ENGLISH LADY.

October 16, 1.30 a.m.
The American Ambassador has notified the Foreign Office that
Miss Edith Cavell, lately head of the training school at Brussels,
was arrested by the Germans on August 5, sentenced to death and
executed on the 13th inst., on a charge of harbouring fugitive
Anglo-French soldiers, and Belgians of a military age, assisting
them to escape from Belgium to join the colours. So far as the
Foreign Office is aware, the lady was not charged with espionage.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve Orders issued
to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin D. S.
P. (Reserve) are as under:—

Patrols (Central).
Monday to Friday, Oct. 18th
to 22nd—No. 3 Company.

Patrols (Eastern).
October 18th-5.50 P. O. A. E.
Arculli and A. Ismail.

8.50 P. O. A. A. Noor and S.
Bux. Inspector. Sirdar Khan
visits.

October, 19th-5.50 P. O. R. M.
Omer and A. Bandran.

8.50 P. O. K. Hussain and
A. S. Hassan. Sergeant Khawas
Khan visits.

October 20, 5.50 P. O. U. M.
Omer and S. Moosdeen. 8.50 P.
O. A. K. Rahumat and R.
Nazrin. Sergeant Arculli visits.

Patrols (Water Police).
October 18, 5.50, Mehr Din
(S) Juman Khan (S) M. Akbar (P).

8.50, Neves (S) J. R. Pereira
(S) Sergeant Silva (P).

October 19, 5.50 Rozario (S) P.
Rosa (S) Sergeant Figueiredo (P).

8.50 Goodwin (S) Ireson (S)
Arnott (P).

October 20, 5.50 F. Hobbs (S)
W. Hobbs (S).

8.50 Kim (S) Ablong (S) Wilks
(P).

Parades 5.30 p.m.
Oct. 19th—Whole of No. 1
Company. Also Recruits No. 3
Company.

Oct. 20th—Whole of No. 2
Company.

Oct. 22nd—Whole of No. 3
Company and Recruits.

Service Rifles.
All ranks, including Inspectors
and men medically exempt, will
return their Service Rifles for
overhaul on Tuesday, October 19.

Musketry Course 1915-1916.
This will commence on Satur-
day, November 6, when all In-
spectors and Sergeants will fire
Part 1.

The Shooting Competition.
Platoon Commanders are warn-
ed to select eight men and a
Captain (who will not shoot) to
take part in this Shoot, which is
provisionally fixed for Sunday,
October 31st. Full instructions
are being issued.

Promotion.
The Hon. the G. S. P. has
sanctioned the promotion of P. A.
Eastace and M. Rozack to the
rank of Sergeant.

SANITARY BOARD.

At a meeting of the Sanitary
Board to be held on Tuesday
next, at 3.45 p.m. the following
are the orders of the day.

Letter from Government rela-
tive to the erection of an addi-
tional water closet at St. Stephen's
College, Bonham Road, Island
Lot No. 694.

Application for permission to
erect one water closet at No. 49
Conduit Road, Island Lot No.
2021.

Application for permission to
erect 2 water closets in a house on
North Kowloon, Rural Building
Lot No. 1.

Result of the examination made
under "The Sale of Food and
Drugs Ordinance, 1896," for the
quarter ended 30th September,
1915.

List of legal proceedings taken
by this Department against per-
sons for breaches of the Public
Health and Buildings Ordinance
No. 1 of 1903, for the month of
September, 1915.

Mortality return for Hongkong
for the weeks ending 12th, 19th
and 26th September, 1915.

Mortality return for Macao for
the weeks ending September 28
and October 3, 1915.

Rat return for the weeks end-
ing October 2 and 9, 1915.

Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.
The opening cruise of the
Royal Hongkong Yacht Club is
fixed for Saturday November 6.

The programme includes a sailing
race for all classes of R.H.Y.C.
racing boats, a cruiser race, and
ladies' sailing and rowing races.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

FOR VALOUR.

October 16, 9.10 p.m.

The Victoria Cross has been awarded to the following:—
 Captain A. J. Shout, of the 1st Australians, for conspicuous bravery in the Lone Pine trenches, in Gallipoli, on the morning of August 9. With a small party he charged down the trenches, which were strongly occupied by the enemy, and personally threw four bombs among them, killing eight and routing the remainder. In the afternoon he captured a further length of trench under similar conditions, and continued personally to bomb the enemy, at close range, under very heavy fire, until he was severely wounded, losing his right hand and left eye. This most gallant officer has since succumbed.

Lieut. F. H. Tabb, of the 7th Australians, for conspicuous bravery at Lone Pine on August 9. In the early morning, the enemy made a determined attack and advanced up a sap and blew in a sandbag barricade, leaving only one foot standing. But Tabb led the men back, repulsed the enemy, and rebuilt the barricade. The enemy, supported by bombers, twice re-destroyed the barricades. Nevertheless Tabb, although wounded in the head and arm, held his ground, rebuilt the barricade and finally succeeded in maintaining his position, despite very heavy bomb fire.

Lieutenant W. J. Symons, of the 7th Australians, for conspicuous bravery on August 8 at Lone Pine trenches. He commanded a section and repulsed counter-attacks with great coolness. The enemy on the next morning made determined attacks on an isolated sap, successively killing or seriously wounding six officers, a portion of the sap being lost. Symons then led a charge and re-took the sap shooting, with his revolver, two Turks. The sap was under heavy fire on three sides, but Symons found some overhead cover, and built a sand barricade. The enemy ignited the woodwork of the head cover, but Symons extinguished the flames. His coolness and determination compelled the enemy to desist.

Private John Hamilton, of the 1st Australians, for most conspicuous bravery at Lone Pine on August 9. During a heavy bomb attack, utterly disregarding his personal safety, he exposed himself under heavy fire in order to secure a better position to fire against the enemy's bombers. His coolness, daring and example had an immediate effect. The defence was encouraged and the enemy driven off with heavy loss.

Corporal A. S. Burton, and Corporal W. Dunstan both of the 7th Australians, for most conspicuous bravery at Lone Pine on August 9. They assisted Lieutenant Tabb in repulsing counter-attacks and rebuilding barricades. Unfortunately, Burton was killed while gallantly building up the parapet under a hail of bombs.

Corporal O. R. Bassett, of the New Zealand signallers, for most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty at Chunuk Bair, Gallipoli, on August 7. After the New Zealanders had established themselves on Chunuk Ridge, Bassett, in full daylight, and under continuous heavy fire, succeeded in laying a telephone to positions in the rear. He also did further excellent and most gallant work in repairing telephones day and night under heavy fire.

Second Lieut. H. V. Throssell, of the 10th Australian Light Horse, for most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty at Hill 60, in Gallipoli, on August 29. Although suffering from several severe wounds, during a counter-attack, he refused to leave his post to obtain medical assistance till all danger was past. Then he returned to his post with his wound dressed, and stayed in the firing line until he was ordered out of action by the doctor. His personal courage and example kept up the spirit of the party, and was largely instrumental in saving the situation at a critical period.

For distinguished service in the field the following orders have been awarded:—

Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath: Colonel N. O. Walker and Colonel Yarr.

Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George: Lieut.-Colonel Cayley, of the Worcestershires.

The Distinguished Service Order: Major E. A. Moleworth, Major H. M. Farmer, Major F. Moore (City of London Regt.), Major Wood (Essex Regt.) and Captain McLaren.

GERMAN SHIPS DETAINED.

October 15, 10 p.m.

A Gazette list states that 24 small German vessels of 100 to 200 tons are now at Grimsby and Newcastle, "detained or captured," in continuation of the list published on September 17.

THE SUI FUNG.

Cause of Sinking not Ascertained.

This afternoon, at the Police Court, Mr. J. R. Wood continued his enquiry into the circumstances attending the sinking of the steam launch Sui Fung. Mr. Hall, Assistant Government Marine Surveyor, deposed to examining the launch. The valves in the engine room, and also the sea-cocks, all appeared in good order. He saw no defect in the launch which would cause her to sink.

Mr. G. Goard, of the Tai Koo Docks, said he was in charge of the salvage of the Sui Fung. He noticed a small hole in the bow of the vessel during the salvage, but whether or not that would be above the waterline would depend upon the loading. He would say there were about 100 or 120 tons stowed between decks, while the after-hold was full and the fore-hold was not. It was his opinion that the sinking might have been due to water

coming through the small hole, and into the hold, unnoticed.

Mr. Hall, recalled, spoke to there being from a ton to a ton and a half of coal on the port side of the engine room platform. The tendency of this would be to give the vessel a list to port.

Mr. King urged that the large amount of cargo, the large number of passengers, the small hole, and the coal in the engine room all tended to give the vessel a list. Sufficient care did not seem to have been taken in admitting passengers to the vessel, and it was difficult to say who was in fault. There seemed to be a happy-go-lucky method in dealing with the passengers and cargo. There was no evidence of overloading and, as far as the number of passengers went, the owners were entitled to have them on board in the harbour.

The evidence did not tend to show gross negligence on the part of anyone.

His Worship was unable to ascertain a definite cause for the sinking of the vessel. The evidence had not proved any culpable negligence on the part of the master or owners of the vessel.

THE S. C. A. FETED.

Dinner to the Hon. Mr. Ross in China Town.

Last night a dinner was given at the To Yuen restaurant to the Hon. Mr. S. B. O. Ross, who, in the absence of the Hon. Mr. E. Hallifax, has undertaken the executive duties of Secretary of Chinese Affairs. Some hundred and fifty guests, Chinese and foreign, sat down to table and a particularly enjoyable evening was spent. The Band of the 74th Punjab played suitable selections during the evening.

Besides the guest of the evening, the following Europeans were present:—Hon. Mr. Oland Severn, Sir Charles Eliot, Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Hon. Mr. O. Mc. I. Messer, Colonel Iles, Mr. E. A. Irving, Mr. J. R. Wood, Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Mr. R. O. Hutchison, Captain Matthews, Professor Smith, Mr. D. W. Trautman, Mr. A. E. Wood, Mr. E. Lindell, Mr. P. P. J. Woodhouse, Mr. T. H. King, Mr. W. Schofield, Mr. G. D. Martyn, Dr. McKenny, Dr. Forsyth, Dr. Fitzwilliams, Mr. E. Baker, Mr. P. W. Goldring, Mr. A. E. Wright, Mr. O. Little, Mr. A. H. O. Jackson, Mr. Edward Agassiz, Mr. E. W. Hamilton, Mr. A. J. W. Rossar and Mr. R. H. Kotewall.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak acted as Chairman and was supported by the leading Chinese of the Colony, among whom were:—Sir Chen-tung Liang Ching, K.C.M.G., Sir Robert Ho Tung, Chau Siu-ki, Ng Hon-tsz, Ho Fook, Chan Kai-ming, Ho Kom-tong, Lo Cheung-shui, Fung Cheuk-shan, Sin Tak-tan, Li Yuk-tong, Ho Wing.

After the loyal toast, which was offered by the Chairman, the health of President Yuan was proposed by Mr. Chau Siu-ki.

In asking those present to drink the health of the guest of the evening, Mr. Lau said: "About a twelve month ago, in this very hall, we were honoured with the distinguished company of many members of our renowned Civil Service. That honour is repeated this evening—redoubled, as it is, by the presence of our genial Colonial Secretary, the learned Vice-Chancellor of our University, several gallant officers of His Majesty's glorious Army, and leading representatives of the Bar, the Press, and the Mercantile Community of this Colony. We highly appreciate the honour they have done us, and extend to them all a hearty welcome. On the last occasion, my benevolent friend but by no means soft-hearted colleague and partner, in a mirth-provoking speech, referred to the hon. gentleman on my right as the Rajah of the New Territories. (Laughter.) It is to His Highness that we are now respectfully to pay the homage and tribute due to him. Nearly a year ago, at the call of more important duties, he had perforce to forsake for a time his subjects, over whom he had benignly ruled for seven years with as much solicitude as a father does over his children. He has, ever since, devoted all his energies to the Ministry of the Interior of Hongkong, better known as the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs.

How creditably and worthily he has performed the onerous duties of that high office, and with what success he has maintained the best traditions, is common knowledge to us all, and needs no panegyric from me. Himself the rough, prompt and pain-taking, he brooks no inefficiency in others. His perspicacity penetrates even the thickest maze of intrigues; his prodigious energy knows no fatigue; his charming smiles win immediate confidence. Such are the qualities which have endeared him to the hearts of the Chinese, and have made him the great success that he is in the Secretariat. (Applause.) When the history of the recent flood in the neighbouring provinces comes to be written, his name and that of our Rajah-rajah, Mr. A. E. Wood, will occupy a prominent place. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese will remember how generously they have worked, in conjunction with the Relief Committee, to feed the famished, and in other ways to mitigate the horrors and sufferings of that terrible calamity. They will also remember the valuable and important assistance so freely and sympathetically rendered by them

PHANTOM LINER.

Clemy New Invention of the Pirates.

There is a curious parallel between the German Note announcing the sinking of the Arabic and the German Admiralty communiqué on August 28 giving the Berlin version of the shelling by a submarine of the Cumberland coast on August 18.

Arabic Note. The submarine on August 14 in the forenoon, in the Irish Sea, was fired at from a great distance by a big British liner, apparently belonging to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, without its having fired at or attacked the same.

Cumberland Coast Shelling. The same U. boat (that raided the coast) was bombarded from a great distance on August 15 in the Irish Sea by a large passenger ship apparently of the Royal Mail Steam Company, which had not been attacked.

It is plain that either—
 (1) The discrepancy is only one of date, and that the submarine which sank the Arabic on August 10 was the one which shelled the Whitehaven district three days previously; or that

(2) The "royal mail steamer" is a convenient myth, held in reserve by the pirates for suitable occasions. But they might either have chosen the same date, or varied the description of the steamer.

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Before Commander C. W. Beckwith R.N., at the Marine Court this morning Lance Sergeant Dallas Singh charged two hawkers with unlawfully being on board the s.s. Hitachi Maru, without the permission of the master or officer in charge thereof on the 15th inst. Sergeant Figueiredo (R.N.) charged An Kwai, master of steam launch Wo Shan, with unlawfully being under way in the Harbour during prohibited hours on the 12th inst. Chan Yau master of the steam launch Wing Lee was charged with the same offence by P. C. Brown, while Chan Sin boatmistress was charged by Capt. Eady master of the s.s. Anhui with unlawfully making fast her boat to the said ship whilst under way in the Harbour on the 29th September. All the cases were dismissed with cautions.

both, in connection with the series of theatrical performances organized in aid of the local hospitals and dispensaries, which resulted in the record takings of \$41,000. (Applause.) In a few days we shall miss the winning personality of Mr. Ross at the Chinese Secretariat. We have, however, the consoling thought that what is our loss is the gain of our compatriots in the New Territories. But there is one of us—the perennially youthful ex-Taoist of Newchwang—who, I fear, would not be thus consoled, for, without the Rajah close at hand, he would not easily, in his leisure moments, find so ready and appreciative ears for his inexhaustible fund of Yankee humour. (Laughter.) In conclusion, gentlemen, I am sure I have your hearty endorsement in saying that during the period Mr. Ross has acted as the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, he has fully won the respect and esteem of us all, and proved himself worthy of his predecessors.

The Hon. Mr. Ross, who was received with immense applause, he might be pardoned if he did not make a long speech. He wished to thank his entertainers very much for the great banquet with which they had honoured him, and for the advice which they had always given him. He knew quite well that no Secretary for Chinese Affairs could do anything without the help and advice of the Chinese (applause.) He was very sorry indeed to be leaving them, but there was a proverb in which he had always believed, which said: "Mountains never meet but men meet." Though he was leaving them, he would look forward to the opportunities of keeping up the many pleasant friendships he had formed while he had been in Hongkong. (Applause.)

Mr. Chan Kai-ming, in a racy little speech, proposed "The Other Guests" and the Hon. the Colonial Secretary and Sir Charles Eliot briefly replied.

BRITAIN'S PART.

The Position and the Remedy.

STIRRING APPEAL BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

"If we are not allowed to equip our factories and workshops with adequate labour to supply our armies, because we must not transgress regulations applicable to normal conditions; if practices are maintained which restrict the output of essential war material; if the nation hesitates when the need is clear, to take the necessary steps to call forth its manhood to defend honour and existence; if vital divisions are postponed until too late; if we neglect to make ready for all probable eventualities; if, in fact, we give ground for the accusation that we are slouching into disaster as if we were walking along the ordinary paths of peace without an enemy in sight—then I can see no hope; but if we sacrifice all we own and all we like for our native land; if our preparations are characterized by grip, resolution, and a prompt readiness in every sphere, then victory is assured."

In these stirring words Mr. Lloyd George concludes a remarkable preface, which was issued on September 13, to a shilling volume of his war speeches.

The volume was published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, under the title "Through Terror to Triumph."

The following is the text of the preface:—

After twelve months of war my conviction is stronger than ever that this country could not have kept out of it without imperilling its equality and impairing its honour. We could not have looked on cynically with folded arms whilst the country we had given our word to protect was being ravaged and trodden by one of our own co-trustees. If British women and children were being brutally destroyed on the high seas by German submarines, this nation would have insisted on calling the infantile Empire to a stern reckoning. Everything that has happened since the declaration of war has demonstrated clearly that a military system so regardless of good faith, of honourable obligations, and of the elementary impulses of humanity constituted a menace to civilization of the most terrible kind. In a few days the well-being of humanity demands that such a system should be challenged and destroyed. The fact that events have also shown that the might of this military clique has exceeded the gloomiest prognostications provides an additional argument for its destruction. The greater the might the darker the menace.

The Condition of Victory.

Nor have the untoward incidents of the war weakened my faith in ultimate victory—always provided that the Allied nations put forth the whole of their strength ere it is too late. Anything less must lead to defeat. The Allied countries have an overwhelming preponderance in the raw material that goes to the making and equipment of armies, whether in men, money, or accessible metals and machinery. But this material has to be mobilized and utilized. It would be idle to pretend that the first 12 months of the war have seen this task accomplished satisfactorily. Had the Allies realized in time the full strength of their redoubtable and resourceful foe—say, what is more, had they realized their own strength and resources, and taken prompt action to organize them—to day we should have witnessed the triumphant epistolae of their guns pouring out a stream of shot and shell which would have deluged the German trenches with fire and scorched the German legions back across their own frontiers.

Unpleasant Facts.

What is the actual position? It is thoroughly well known to the Germans, and anyone in any land, belligerent or neutral, who reads intelligently the military news must by now have a comprehension of it. With the resources of Great Britain, France, Russia—yes, of the whole industrial world—at the disposal of the Allies, it is obvious that the Central Powers have still an

overwhelming superiority in all the material and equipment of war. The result of this deplorable fact is exactly what might have been foreseen. The iron heel of Germany has sunk deeper than ever into French and Belgian soil. Poland is entirely German; Lithuania is rapidly following. Russian fortresses, deemed impregnable, are falling like sand castles before the relentless tide of Teutonic invasion. When will that tide recede? When will it be stemmed? As soon as the Allies are supplied with abundance of war material. That is why I am recalling these unpleasant facts, because I wish to stir my countrymen to put forth their strength to amend the situation. To dwell on such events is the most disagreeable task that can fall to the lot of a public man. For all that, the public man who either shrinks these facts himself or does not do his best to force others to face them until they are redressed is guilty of high treason to the State which he has sworn to serve.

Nothing but the Best.

There has been a great awakening in all the Allied countries, and prodigious efforts are being put forth to equip the armies in the field. I know what we are doing: our exertions are undoubtedly immense. But can we do more either in men or material? Nothing but our best and utmost can pull us through. Are we now straining every nerve to make up for lost time? Are we getting all the men we shall want to put into the fighting line next year to enable us even to hold our own? Does every man who can help, whether by fighting or by providing material, understand clearly that ruin awaits remissness? How many people in this country fully apprehend the full significance of the Russian retreat?

The Truth about Russia.

For over 12 months Russia has, in spite of deficiencies in equipment, absorbed the energies of half the German and four-fifths of the Austrian forces. Is it realized that Russia has for the time being made her contribution; and what a heroic contribution it is!—to the struggle for European freedom, and that we cannot for many months to come expect the same active help from the Russian armies that we have hitherto received? Who is to take the Russian place in the fight whilst those armies are re-equipping? Who is to bear the weight which has hitherto fallen on Russian shoulders? France cannot be expected to sustain much heavier burdens than those which she now bears with a quiet courage that has astonished and moved the world. Italy is putting her strength into the fight. What could she do more? There is only Britain left. Is Britain prepared to fill up the gap that will be created when Russia has retired to re-arm? Is she fully prepared to cope with all the possibilities of the next few months—in the West, without forgetting the East? Upon the answer which Government, employers, workmen, firemen, young men who can bear arms, women who can work in factories—in fact, the whole people of this great land—give to this question will depend the liberties of Europe for many a generation.

If The Nation Healtates.

A shrewd and sagacious observer told me the other day that in his judgment the course pursued by this country during the next three months would decide the fate of this war. If we are not allowed to equip our factories and workshops with adequate labour to supply our armies, because we must not transgress regulations applicable to normal conditions; if practices are maintained which restrict the output of essential war material; if the nation hesitates when the need is clear, to take the necessary steps to call forth its manhood to defend honour and existence; if vital divisions are postponed until too late; if we neglect to make ready for all probable eventualities; if, in fact, we give ground for the accusation that we are slouching into disaster as if we were walking along the ordinary paths of peace without an enemy in sight—then I can see no hope; but if we sacrifice all we own and all we like for our native land; if our preparations are characterized by grip, resolution, and a prompt readiness in every sphere, then victory is assured."

A WARNING.

Authorities Seize Lottery Communications.

The Police this morning handed the Telegraph a flamboyantly decorated publication purporting to be the prospectus of "The Empire War Loan Club" as well as 999 other documents, with a request that the public of Hongkong should be warned against having anything to do with the concern. The matter came to the notice of the postal authorities on the delivery of the last Siberian Mail, some of the packages being addressed to employees of alien enemy firms, and as far as they were able they effected a seizure of these letters. There is some doubt as to whether all of them were thus captured and in consequence it was desired that some sort of warning would be given to the public.

For the purposes of further identification it might be stated that the prospectus is issued by the "Empire War Loan Club," Geneva, Switzerland, which claims to be arranging a lottery for prizes amounting to \$100,000 payable in War Loan Stock. The prospectus goes on to state:—The date for the final closing by the Government of the lists of application as at present fixed is December 1, 1915, so that the above draw will close on November 27, 1915. It is hoped that the operations of the Club will result in the taking up of considerable portion of the stock not yet applied for.

The document further says that the Club will issue War Loan Draw participation certificates at the price of 10/- each and that each certificate being distinctively numbered will be entitled to be included in the draw which takes place on November 29.

After giving instructions as to how the money is to be sent—not by money orders but by British Postal Orders or Treasury notes—the "Club" appeals for generous support of the scheme—firstly because subscribers will be helping the British Empire; secondly because the War Loan is the soundest investment ever offered to the public; thirdly because it is the duty of every patriotic person to purchase stock; and lastly, it affords an opportunity for everyone to become possessed of a large block of the stock for a very small outlay.

The prospectus does not say what will become of the money subscribed in excess of the amount set aside for prizes.

We are informed that the authorities will stop all letters coming from this concern so that anyone corresponding with the Club from Hongkong will waste their time.

LITERARY NEWS.

Among other important books to be issued almost immediately by Messrs. George Allen and Unwin Ltd., are "European Police Systems" by Raymond R. Fodick—a volume describing the essential features of the police systems of the larger European municipalities; and a "History of the Renaissance, the Protestant Revolution and the Catholic Reformation in Continental Europe," by Professor Edward M. Hulme.

The Author of "Home"—Mr. George A. Chamberlain—has written a new novel entitled "Through Stained Glass" it is described as the story of a sophisticated father, an unsophisticated son, and a number of memorable women, and is to be published by Messrs. George Allen and Unwin Ltd., on September 13.

Professor Emilie Durkheim's famous work "The Elementary Forms of the Religious Life" is at last to be made available to English readers. It has been translated from the original French by Mr. J. W. Swales, and is to be published by Messrs. George Allen and Unwin Ltd., on September 13.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, Dr. J. W. Noble by George William Cade Barnett at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria Hongkong.